

OAS efforts to resolve the Haitian crisis has led to the reimposition of sweeping economic sanctions. I call on all of Haiti's leaders to recall the solemn undertakings in the Governors Island Agreement and to adhere to those pledges, so that the sanctions can be lifted and the process of rebuilding their beleaguered country can begin. The United States will continue to play a leadership role in the international community's program of support and assistance for democracy in Haiti.

I will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 15.

Proclamation 6623—Geography Awareness Week, 1993 and 1994

November 14, 1993

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

From ancient times, when prehistoric peoples used colored clay and charred sticks to draw primitive maps on cave walls, our ancestors have sought to identify their relationship to their surroundings.

Geography, from the Greek "geographia"—earth description—is the field of knowledge that examines those connections that link the earth and its inhabitants.

After a recent decline in the emphasis placed on the study of geography, it is once again receiving the attention it deserves as a necessary element in the education of our citizens. The world has become smaller—politically, economically, and socially—and geographic literacy, knowledge, and understanding of other cultures have increasingly become more and more essential.

America must keep pace with the rest of the world. Our Nation's ability to interact in a global environment depends greatly upon our capacity to comprehend and operate within an interconnected sphere. Young Americans must possess the tools necessary to succeed in this endeavor. They must exhibit a basic understanding of the relationships between countries, between peoples, and among themselves. Without this knowledge, our future leaders will run the risk of taking a narrow and uninformed view of the world as they pursue international initiatives.

My Administration's education reform legislation, Goals 2000: Educate America Act, proposes to specifically include geography in the National Education Goals, and we support the development of voluntary national curricular standards to include geography.

We are making progress. By committing ourselves to this goal, we expect results—and we have already begun to see them. Many schools around the country are engaged in wonderful activities to improve their students' understanding of our mutually shared planet. We must build on these burgeoning efforts for the future of this Nation and for the future of the world.

To recognize the special value of geography to the well-being of our country and all its citizens, the Congress by Senate Joint Resolution 131 has designated the weeks beginning November 14, 1993, and November 13, 1994, as Geography Awareness Week and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these weeks.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the weeks of November 14, 1993, and November 13, 1994, as "Geography Awareness Week." I call upon the people of the United States, governmental officials, educators, volunteers, and students of all ages to observe these weeks with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:17 p.m., November 16, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 15, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on November 18.

**Remarks on NAFTA to Small
Business Leaders**
November 15, 1993

The President. Thank you very much. When Manny and Rick were talking I leaned over to Bill Daley, and I said, "You know, these guys are really good. We need to put them on the stump."

I want to thank you all for being here today. And before I make any more remarks, there are a couple of people I would like to introduce who have not yet been introduced. First of all, I think all of America has seen that our administration has pursued the ratification of this agreement in the Congress on a strictly bipartisan basis on the theory that it was in the best interest of America and the American economy and that after all that we've been through in the last 15 or 20 years, adjusting to the global economy, all the ups and downs, it's an important part of our national security to have a sensible global economic policy.

When we organized this campaign I asked Bill Daley to come in from Chicago. And then we were very fortunate to have the services of his Republican counterpart, the former leader of the Republican Party in the House of Representatives on the issue of trade, Congressman Bill Frenzel from Minnesota. And he's over here, so I wanted to introduce him. Thank you.

I also want to introduce another person who is a longtime friend of mine and in more ways than one responsible for my being here today, with this introduction. If you look at the opposition to NAFTA, much of it is coming from people who are involved in the manufacturing sector of our economy, who justifiably note that the percentage of our work force in manufacturing has declined and that wages have been more or less stagnant for a long time. Some say that the answer to that is to keep the barriers high here and not

worry about lowering the barriers elsewhere. That has never worked for any country ever in the entire history of global economics. The State in this country that has the highest percentage of its work force in manufacturing by far is North Carolina. And the Governor of North Carolina is here today with us and a strong supporter of NAFTA, my friend Governor Jim Hunt. Please welcome him.

We wanted to meet here today in this marvelous museum not to focus on the past but to make a point about our past. If you look around at all these different displays, all the exhibits, you see that the one constant in American economic history has been change. The reason we have been able to build a dominant economy is that we have been at the forefront of innovation in new products, new services, new technologies, new production techniques, new management techniques, new sales techniques.

We know now that a lot of what we have seen in the last 20 years in terms of competition from around the world is the direct result of our success in, first, winning the Second World War; secondly, rebuilding our former foes in Germany and Japan; thirdly, supporting a global trading system so that everybody could have the benefit of capitalism and free enterprise; and fourthly, the fact that there are a lot of other people in the world who are smart and work hard and do things well, too, so that the arena of competition has gotten much bigger.

In that connection, however, it cannot be denied that for all of the difficulties we've had in the last several years, we've had astonishing growth in productivity in many sectors of our economy. Every single analysis still says we have the most productive workers in the world. And it is clear that if we can expand our customer base, we'll be able to solidify job gains and income increases. There is no way any wealthy country in this world can increase jobs and incomes without increasing the number of people who buy that nation's products and services. There is simply no other way to do it, just like there's no way you can increase your business unless people buy more of whatever it is you're selling. It is the same for a nation.